ASSEMBLY PASSES MR. BRENNAN'S MEASURE.

REPUBLICANS IN ITS FAVOR-HEATED DIS-

CUSSION OVER ITS PROVISIONS. Albany, March 16 (Special) .- After a long and heated discussion the Assembly to-day passed E. C. Brennan's bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the East River, in the city of New-York, and to provide for its use by railroad companies, bicyclists, trucks, carriages and

foot passengers. The bill was made a party measure, and was passed by the Republicans by a vote of 83 to 59, The Tammany men and the Kings County Democrats fought it bitterly. Patrick H. Roche, of the IVth New-York District, offered an amendment to provide that the stx Commissioners should be appointed by the Mayor of New-York and not by the Governor. Mr. Brennan objected to the amendment, on the ground that It would kill the bill.

"Why does the bill provide that the city must build?" asked Mr. Sanders. "If the city must build the bridge, let the city have the responsibility." Mr. Sanders then offered two amend-One was identical with the Roche amendment. The other was that the Brooklyn end of the bridge should be in the vicinity of Fulton Ferry instead of at the ferry. like the one pasesd yesterday," said Mr. Sanders, "creates another gigantic trust."

Patrick H. Trainor, of New-York, declared that he had no more sympathy with the amendments than he had with the bill. The charter provided a Commission for Bridges, and this was a usurpation of the rights of the city under the charter. This Commission, he said, had deelded that more bridges should be built, but just where they were to be located had not been determined. The bill, therefore, was an insult to the city of New-York. Mr. Trainor said he did not know a soul in the House who had the least interest in it. It could not be a question of politics, and he appealed to the Republicans to be consistent and give the city what it wants. There was no intention to build a bridge where It was proposed to put this one. The bill was in the interests of a private corporation, which wanted to sell its franchise

Mr. Phillips said the bill was meant solely to attract attention to the protended interest of the sepunican party in the welfare of the city of New-York. He did not believe the Governor would sign a bill which was so unfair in its infringement on the rights of New-York City.

MR. COLLINS'S ARGUMENT.

Cornelius F. Collins appealed to the Republicans to respect the city charter. The charter was a Republican Instrument. Such Republicans as Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Mayor Strong and ex-Mayor Wurster had framed its provisions. This bill would create havor in New-York. Mr. Collins read the provisions of the charter in regard to the construction of bridges. He declared

bridge. He expressed surprise that an attempt should be made to compel the city of New-York to buy the existing franchise, which the owner wanted to get rid of at a profit. He concluded: This is a bad bill, an unfair bill. It is unjust to the city of New-York."

James E. Smith followed in the same lin Then Lyman W. Redington spoke, and there was a deep silence, as it was expected he might follow up his defection from Tammany Hall and

are to vote on this neusures, according to the dictates of our best judgment or from party no use in presenting any argument for or matter which should be regulated by the city of New-York. This is a pernicious measure. I do not believe twelve members of the House have read the bill through, and know how pernicious 11 is. It is inflicting on the city of New-York millions upon millions of indebtedness, against its wishes and over the heads of its local authorities. We pass measure after measure advocated by members from localities up the State because the people know what they want. Why is it put in this bill that the bridge can be built only on one spot? Because there is a man in New-York who cwns the corporate right which can be sold to these Commissioners. The bridge cannot be built in the locality designated without it. It gives this man a chance to get \$200,000 for his right."

Mr. Kane, of Eric, said he felt sympathy for his Democratic colleagues, and declared that if such a bill were to be passed regarding Buffalo the people would resent it as a serious interference with their rights. Mr. McKeown spoke against the bill, and then Mr. Brennan replied.

BRENNAN DEFENDS THE BILL

He said the owners of the franchise did not want his bill to pass. In 1892 a bill had been passed giving to private parties the franchises to build a bridge within a territory two miles north of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and Roosewelt-st., New-York. All the Tammany members wanted was to get hold of the franchse and then not build the bridge. It was an insult to the judgment and integrity of the Governor to say that he would appoint men on the Commission who would be corrupt. The reason why Tammany Hall did not want the bridge, he explained, was that it wanted to protect the elevated road in its rights to the present structure. Tammany men, as stockholders, being largely interested in the road.

Mr. McKeown and Mr. Trainor sought to interrupt Mr. Brennan, but he would not yield the floor. They afterward charged that his vote had helped to put the trolleys on the Bridge. Mr. Trainor declared that Republicans were responsible for the trolleys on the present Bridge.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. Finn reiterated the arguments against the bill. Mr. Allds closed the dehate, declaring that the bridge was a necessity and that the best reason why the bill should pass was that Tammany would never build it. He thought the long debate uncalled for, and moved a call of the House, after which a vote was taken. wanted was to get hold of the franchse and then

NEW CORPORATIONS IN THIS STATE. Albany, March 16.-The following stock com-

Atlantic Athletic Association of Manhattan, of New-York; capital \$2,000 Directors: John A. Blaurock, Alfred P. Reeves, Charles H. Munger, Alexander Leslie and Charles A. Whittier, of New-York.

Universal Light, Heat and Power Company, of Auburn, capital, \$50,000. Directors: R. H. Hunt-ington, of Watertown, and J. E. Ratchford and James Devin, of Syracuse.

The White-Evans-Penfold Company, of Buffalo, to carry on a stationery business; capital, \$2,50. Directors William F. White, J. M. Evans and Edward Penfold, jr. of Buffalo.

Children deprived of fats and mineral foods have weak bones,

flabby flesh and thin watery The milk of nursing mothers,

enfeebled by chronic diseases, or long continued nursing, produces the same results.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver oil partly digested and with the hypophosphites forms a fat food which acts on the infant through the mother's milk, giving rich blood, strong nerves and sound thirty years old, residing in Point Township, this flesh and bones to both.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

BELIEF THAT IT WILL NOT GREATLY HARM MONOPOLIES.

TAMMANY HALL IN ITS FAVOR-COMPANIES MAKE NO EFFORT TO DEFEAT THE BILL-

Albany, March 16 (Special).-The Senate passed to-day, by a vote of 3i to 2, Tammany Hall's "anti-trust" bill, which was introduced by Senator Dennelly. The only Senators who voted against it were

Senators Chahoon and Krum.

The fact that the bill received practically the unanimous Republican and Democratic support comes a law, will not greatly harm trusts. This is confirmed by the fact that no "trusts" ppeared in opposition to the bill. In fact, the Tammany Hall Senators have been informed that the bill will not harm trusts, and amendments have not accept them. The suspicion is general, therefore, that the Tammany Hall leaders wish to persuade the public that they are hostile to trusts, and yet measure which will not prevent their suc-

The point is made against the bill that it attempts judges administrative officers, and not official officers; that this is in clear contravention of the Constitution. The first section of the bill contains the following imposing declaration:

Every contract, agreement, arrangement or State of any lawful business, trade of coch is or may be restricted or prevented, if declared to be against public policy, illegal

The act goes on to say that:

The Attorney-General is authorized to bring anaction against any person or agent of a trust who enters into a trust agreement. The Attorney on the strength of that report the Governor has General is then authorized to go on a fishing ex- | declined to interfere in your case. pedition for his evidence. He may apply to a judge of the Supreme Court for an order directing the showed wonderful nerve. She did not weep, persons mentioned in a suit against a trust to appear before him or before a referce designated her that I had telegraphed for the Rey, Dr. Cole

from New-York asking for another bridge.

Mr. Roche said it was intended to build this bridge within a quarter of a mile of the present bridge. It certainly is remarkable that no true thinks it worth while to fight the bill.

TO DEBATE FALLOWS BILL.

SENATOR FORD HAS THE MEASURE MADE A SPECIAL ORDER FOR MONDAY.

Albany, March 16 (Special).-Senator Ford sucive, bill, which contains the amendment in the interest of the Third Avenue Railway Company, givng it the right to run upon the Metropolitan

dictation," he said. "If the latter, then there is the friends of the bill in New-York before he takes any further steps in regard to it. He is confident against it at this time. I have heard some of of his ability to persuade the Senate to strike out the Republicans here say they believe this is a of the bill the Third Avenue Railway Company's amendment, but then will come the question of having sufficient votes to pass the measure.

DELEHANTY'S NOMINATION LIKELY.

BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD

OF MEDIATION.

Albany, March 16.-Francis B, Delchanty, formerly of this city, now of New-York City, has an excellent chance of being appointed a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration by Governor Roosevelt. The Governor to-day announced that he was a leading candidate and one who was being considered most favorably. Commander Daniel Delebanty, his brother, is a

warm personal friend of Governor Boosevelt, ever since the latter was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In the slege of Santiago de Cuba, when Commander Delehanty was in command of the Suwanee and Colonel Roosevelt was at the head of his regiment of Rough Riders, the friendship which exists between them was shown. The ammunition for the Colt automatic guns of the Rough Riders' regiment had been exhausted. That regi-ment was fighting at the front and needed the use of the guns. No ammunition could be secured from the land forces, so Lieutenant Tiffany was sent by Colonel Rouseveit to the battle-ship Texas to procure some from Captain Philip. That manof-war had no Colt guns, hence it possessed no ammunisten of the character desired by Colonel

Captain Philip, however, signalled to the Suwanee, which lay near: "Have you any Colt automatic ammunition tapes to spare"

ammunition tapes to spare?"

Commander Delehanty signalled back, "We have none to spare." To this Captain Philip replied, "Colonel Roosevelt's regiment of Rough Riders at the front is in need of them.

To this Commander Delehanty responded, "Tell Colonel Roosevelt that the Suwance is at his disposal if he needs it."

Francis B. Delehanty is the brother-in-law of former United States Senator Edward A. Murphy. He was a State miscellaneous court reporter for five years.

M'MACKIN MADE COMMISSIONER.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED BY THE

Albany, March 16.-The Governor has sent to the Senate the nomination of John McMackin as Commissioner of Labor Statistics for a full term, the the election of John T. McDonough as Secretary of State having expired. At the suggestion of Senator Grady, the nomination was immediately confirmed. unexpired term for which he was appointed upon

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, March 16.-Governor Roosevelt to-day signed these bills.

Senator Parsons's, providing that the minimum capital stock of fire and marine insurance corpers

xes for 1898.

Mr. Vincent's authorizing Binghamton to pay
e expenses of bonding its treasurer and clerk.

Senator Goodsell's, relative to the construction of
sewer in Newbilds,
senator Laroche's, relative to the release by Nework City of its title to certain lands in the borough

of Brooklyn.
Senator Norton's, authorizing the supervisors of
Nassau County to provide compensation for the
clerks of the towns in the county, and legalizing
certain actions relative to this subject.

tion Company. Of the four says:

The City Club of the county and legalizing oppose the passage of the passage of the county are passage.

NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, March 16.-Governor Roosevelt to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of John D. Stivers, of Middletown; John McE. Wetmore, of New-York, and Henry L. Siate, of New-York, to succeed themselves and Robert B. Hock, of Goshen, as managers of the Middletown State Hospital. Another nomination sent in by the Governor was that of William R. Reminston, of Canton, to be a commissioner of prisons for the IVth Judiciary District. All of the nominations were sent to the usual committees.

FATAL RESULT OF CLEANING A GUN. Sunbury, Penn., March 16.-Miss Fannie Watson, county, was shot and instantly killed by her brother Hervey this afternoon. He says he was cleaning his gun, and did not know it was loaded. The authorities are investigating the case, pending which Watson is held in custody.

BRIDGE BILL GOES THROUGH | ANTI-TRUST BILL PASSED. | EXECUTION OF MRS. PLACE.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT WRITES TO WAR DEN SAGE TO PREVENT "HID-

EOUS SENSATIONALISM." Albany, March 16 .- Governor Roosevelt today sent to Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison a letter giving directions as to details for the execution of Mrs. Place, in order to make it as unsensational as possible. He suggests that ne woman attendant be provided, and that one of the physicians be a woman. The letter is as

Albany, N. Y. March 16.
O. V. Sage, Esq., Warden Sing Sing Prison.
My Dear Sin: In accordance with Mr. Collins's
excellent suggestion of yestering, I desire to
have a woman attendant with Mrs. Place. It
might also be well to have one roputable woman he well to have one reputable work. The District-Attorney, his assistant revmen nominated by Mrs. Place and any other witnesses entitled to enter by law you will see are allowed in. As to representatives of the press, I desire you to have merely one representative of the Associated Press and one representative of "The Sun" and other non-Associated Press papers, but I wish you also to see that no one of those otherwise admitted is a correspondent of any newspaper. I particularly desire that this solemn and painful act of justice shall not be made an excuse for that species of hideous sensationalism which is more demoralng than anything else to THEODORE ROOSEVELT

TREMBLES AS SHE HEARS HER FATE. THE REV. DR. COLE, THE FORMER SUNDAY-

SCHOOL TEACHER OF MRS. PLACE, PRAYS WITH HER.

Sing Sing, N. Y., March 16.-Mrs, Martha Place had a faint hope that she would escape execution the electric chair up to this morning. Warden Sage told her that Governor Rocsevelt had refused to interfere. The Warden had a serious countenance when he put on his hat and coat at 2:45 a. m. and walked out of his office, without saying a word as to where he was going. About fifteen minutes later he returned, and looked though he had pasted through a severa ordeal. Describing how Mrs. Place received the news of

"When I entered the room Mrs. Place was resting on her couch, and Anna M. Riley, the matron and was much agitated as I said to her: Place, I have come to you again with bad news.

"Mrs. Place tried to conceal her feelings, an in an order, "and answer such questions as may of Yonkers, her spiritual adviser, and that I ex-

I told her I would send Mrs. Same to her. I left the room. Mrs. Place was lying on the couch, with her eyes closed. Her face was white as marble. She seemed to be dazed by the

A few minutes after Warden Sage returned to his It is argued that a judge of the Supreme Court office Mrs. Sage went to Mrs. Place to try to comabout the same condition that the Warden had left told her that as all hope was now gone she must place her trust in God. Mrs. Sage then read some hapters from the Bible to the condemned woman nd remained with her until noon. In the afternoon but little information came from the room of pled by Mrs. Place on the top floor of the old

death sentence, and telegraphed to Mr. Davis, the State electrician, to be at the prison not later than Street Railway Company's tracks, made a special York in the afternoon and had a conference with order for consideration next Monday night. He Cornelius V. Callins, State Superintendent of Prismade a motion to that effect, and it was adopted. ens, who had come down from Albany. The War Place in the execution room and adjust the electrode to her leg. From what could be learned at the prison a woman will surely be with the condemned woman while she is being prepared for

Wiless Warden Sare changes the present plan of interest in this State from 6 to 5 per cent part of the top floor of the old hospital building. She will have to walk, after leaving this through two adjoining rooms and then descend two flights of stairs to the keepers' room, then walk into the death-house. As these doors are thrown open Mrs. Place will face the cells or cages occupied trade of other cities of the State. The hott

open Mrs. Place will face the cells or cages occupied by four condemned muricipers, who are awaiting death. These men will be shut out from view by cartains which will be hong in front of their cells. Mrs. Place will then have only a few yards more to go, when she will pass librough another set of fron doors into the execution chamber.

Warden Sage returned from New-York at about 6 o clock this eventum. He said that by order of Governor Roosevelt the execution of Mrs. Place was to be conducted as privately as possible. This has somewhat chansed the plans of the Warden. He had intended to send out the usual number of invitations to the witnesses to hight by mail, and if he had done this the execution would probably have occurred next Monday morning. There may be a delay of one day in carrying out the death sentence on this account.

In response to the telegram sent by Warden Sage, the Rey Dr. Cole, of Yonkers, called at the prison this afternoon and spont about two hours with Mrs. Place. Dr. Cole is severity-six years old, and the meeting between the aged minister and the condemned woman was afterting. He has known her for many years, and at one time she was a member of his Sunday-school clare. He prayed with her, and urged her to abandon all thoughts of living not resign herself to meet death. Dr. Cole said he would see Mrs. Place as often as possible between now and the time of her execution, and he had strong hope that she would go to meet the end fully resigned.

interests of this city. Two of the circulars advocate Mr. Slater offered a resolution, which was offered give publicity to private or local bills by requiring that they be filed with the Secretary of State at least thirty days before being introduced in the Leg-

among which are the Astoria gas bill, a bill intro-duced by Assemblyman Riedman, of Brooklyn, to Assemblyman Henry's bill to establish a S

The City Club of New-York has determined to oppose the passage of Senate bill No. 3th introduced by Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, of Waterville, to incorporate the Astoria Gas. Light and Power Company. This bill is No. 3th introduced by Mr. Mazet, of New-York. The till is so obscure in its terms as to give rise to the suspicion that it is carefully designed to conter rights and powers far more extensive than those which its supporters profess to sock. It would give the company in isome the extraordinary power to arquire by condemnation such real property, public and private. "for the laying of its mains, pipes and conductors as may be necessary in the exercise of the lowers" conferred by the bill. It would give the company the right in lay its pipe in some streets, and probably in many, without the consent of the local authority, and without compensation to the city. It contains a general and sweeping clause repealing laws not specified inconsistent with the bill. This measure is a dangerous one. Objously, it seeks to secure valuable special concessions, as well as the exemption of one corporation from the operation of the laws applicable to other corporations of the same kind. It calls for the fullest intermediate to the same for it while it is shrouded in the responsibility of action deliberately hostile to the interests of this city.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Albany, March 16 .- The Senate was twenty minutes late in assembling this morning, and immepresentation of committee reports the calendar of bills upon the order of final passage was taken up,

Mr. Alids's, appropriating \$20,000 to allow the State Engineer to co-operate with the Director of the United States Geological Survey in continuing the survey of the State.

Senator Havens's authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to convey lands of the Long Island State Hospital for a highway.

Senator Sherwood's, reappropriating \$78,000 for continuing remains to the Soldiers and Sallors' Home.

The contest between the New-York City representatives and the country members over Senator

Brackett's bill depriving the City Court of New-York of the power of issuing warrants of attachment against non-residents was resumed to-day when the bill was reached in the Senate upon the order of final passage. Senator Brackett mov open call of the House against Senator Grady's earnest protest, and finally the attendance of al except Senator White was secured. As the bill had been fully discussed in the other stages of its progress, there was no debate, and the bill was caused by a vote of 27 to 22, the members from up he State voting solidly against the New-York City members, regardless of party, with the exception of Senator Ramsperger, of Buffalo, who voted with the New-York City members. Senator Brackett then attempted to secure a suspension of the r to secure the passage of the similar bill of Mr. West, which came over from the Assembly yesterday, but in this he failed, the motion to suspend being lost-25 to 24. The bill of Mr. West therefore emains in general orders, and must be passed be fore the bill goes to the Governor,

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favor ably Senator Eisberg's bill incorporating the Civil

Service Reform Association of New-York City. The same committee reported favorably Senator Ahearn's bill providing that the expenses incurred by a public officer, in successfully defending his title to office in an action to remove him from office, or in which it is sought to convict him of any crime in the performance of his duties, shall borne by the political division of the State, either county or city, in which he holds office, When the officer is a State officer, the expense is to be horne by the State.

Senator McCarren's concurrent resolution proing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the election of two additional justices of the Supreme Court in the Hd Judicial District was mended in Committee of the Whole to provide that three additional justices shall be elected.

The Codes Committee of the Senate authorized : favorable report upon one of the three New-York police bills, this one providing that any police cer who shall use his official powers to interfere with any person in the exercise of his politica rights shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The two bills have been on the Senate calendar in general orders for over two weeks, but have been laid aside from day to day, awaiting a report upon this measure that all three might be considred together. These bills will now be on the Senate calendar early next week, and are likely to s called up the first day there is a full attendance The following bills were introduced:

By Senator Brown: Authorizing the State En-ineer and Surveyor to appoint a chief designer and aspector of bridges and two assistant designers and inspectors to draw the designs and inspect the authorized of all bridges constructed by that

Senator Boyce-Providing that on and after I next no person shall engage in the work of electrical wiring as a journeyman wireman or foreman within the cities of the State unless he is ally registered in books to be kept in the office of thy clerks; and creating a Board of Electrical commissioners for each city.

The Astoria Gas, Heat and Power Company bill was received in the Senate this afternoon from the Assembly, and was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations.

to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of the House this morning, Mr. Harburger, of New-York, was recognized by the Chair, and moved to discharge the Committee on further consideration of his bill providing for ent gas for New-York, on the ground that the members of the committee had been influen and heated debate on the measure, and the motion was finally withdrawn for the present, the chairman of the committee agreeing to have a meeting

to-day. Assemblyman Miles's bill reducing the legal rate Mrs. Place will have a long walk from her room to the execution chamber. Her room is in the eastern reported favorably this morning by the Assembly several hearings before and much committee on this measure, which has the suppoof the farmers' granges and farmers generally throughout the State, and is opposed bitterly by er's office, and then proceed along the cerridor in the Merchants' Association of the City of New-front of the dark cells to the iron doors leading Verk, the Board of Trade of the same city and by by four condemned murderers, who are awaiting kind of a fight is promised on the floor of the Assembly when the bill comes up for final passage, as the farmers intend to send delegations from all sections of the State, with a view to watching and directing the conduct of their representatives. Large banking and other financial interests say that the reduction of the legal rate of interest would be a fatat blow to their business, and they will make a determined effort to defeat the measure. It is understood that the vote on reporting it was close, and an equally close division of the

These bills were passed in the Assembly;

These bills were passed in the Assembly:

Mr. Farrell's-Setting asida five slips in the East
River for canal-boats plying on the Hudson River
north of Castleton, or coming to tidewater from
the State canals.

Mr. Meister's-Providing that no member of the
manicinality of New-York City shall during his
term of office be eligible to any other city office.

Mr. Earn's-Requiring contractors to place proper
mechanical contrivances about scaffolding and stagting on buildings in the course of crection or painting for the hetter protection of their employes.

Mr. McMillan's-Prohibiting the employment of
any male of female child under eighteen years of
age at polishing or buffing.

Senator Brackett's-To collect and preserve from
loss or igjury any and all wampum which the
loss or igjury any and all wampum which the

AGAINST THE ASTORIA GAS BILL.

Senator Brackett's—To collect and preserve from loss or injury any and all wampum which the Onondaga nation of Indians, or its wampum keeper, or any of the Five Nations, or the Six Nations, or the Five Nations, or the Six Nations, or the Iroquois, is entitled to possess. Senator Featherson's—Providing for the appointment of two Deputy Controllers for New-York City by the city Controller.

The City Club is sending the members of the Legislature of culture of culture of the Committee on Legislation regarding certain bills affecting the interests of this city. Two by the circulars advocate of this city. Two by the circulars advocate of the Six Nations, or the Iroquois, is entitled to possess. Senator Bracker's—Providing for the appointment of two Deputy Controllers for New-York City by the city Controller.

Mr. Litchard's—Limiting the price which may be charged for fertilizer and providing for a brand trademark and statement of the chemical composition of the Five Nations, or the Six Nations, or the Six

the passage of a bill introduced by Senator Ford to tax as real estate the value of street railway franthises, and a hill introduced by Senator Eisberg to preme Court of certain judges upon the certification by the chief justice of said division of the need of at the court of such extra judges. Mr. Allds, acting for the Committee on Rules, also

introduced a resolution limiting the length of time The circulars oppose the passage of several bills, for speeches in debate for the balance of the session require the employment of workmen who are voters in public works, a bill introduced by Senator Sullivan relating to the numerial and construction of \$25,000 for its establishment and a like amount for a bill introduced by Senator Ahearn to its maintenance for the year beginning October i amend the provisions of the city charter relative to 1803, was reported favorably this morning, with an the appointment of commissioners of estimate and assessment, a bill introduced by Assemblyman After to increase the amount to be spent for street corporated furnish free instruction in sanitation to issuing in this city without increasing the amount | properly accredited members of boards of health of of work done by the Department, and a oill intro-duced by Assemblyman Sanford, of Brooklyn, to to examine the water supplies of the State to deacceptrate and give extraordinary and far-reach- termine purity. The school is to give instructions ing powers to the Empire State Rapid Transporta- in all matters of public sanitation and in the methon Company. Of the Astoria gas bill the City ods and means for the prevention of disease, and of the carrying on of scientific and laborator; gations as to the cause and character of infectious,

BOARD SEES BEEF CANNED.

INQUIRY CONTINUED AT OMAHA, WHERE ESTABLISHMENTS WERE INSPECTED.

EVIDENCE TO CONTRADICT DR. CHRISTINE-NO COMPLAINTS OF BEEF FURNISHED

TO ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY. Omaha, Neb., March 16.-The Army Board of Inquiry arrived this morning from Chicago and started for Kansas City this evening. The morning was spent in South Omaha, where the plants of Cudahy and Swift were inspected and testimony taken, after which the investigation was conducted at the headquarters of the Department of the Missourl. At both Swift's and Cudahy's the visitors had every opportunity to make a thorough inspection of the plants. When Cudahy's was reached the Board was met by Daniel Cameron, general superintendent of the plant, and shown through the canning depart-

ment. Mr. Cameron had a mass of figures on

the sobject showing that Cudahy had furnished

the Army only 3,500 cases of canned beef in the

war. Of this one lot of 1,000 cases went to

Jacksonville, Fla., while the rest was sent to

San Francisco and Manila. At the packing-house the party saw the entire operation of canning. Special attention was given to the roast beef. Dr. Bigelow took samples of average beef and followed them from About one-third of the beef issued could not be the time they were cut up until they were used. He was violently ill at Santiago, and be placed in the cans. In this department it was found that two ounces of a liquid consisting of water, salt and a syrup based on sugar was tally corroborated the statement of his fellow water, salt and a syrup based on sugar was tally corroborated the statement of his fellow of the command. He thought about one-four of the refrigerated beef issued was bad. Side serve the beef by this, but to give it an additional flavor. After the inspection the Board opened a can of roast beef, and all ate some

Returning to the office the Board took testimony for an hour. The first witness called was Albert Christian, assistant superintendent in the beef department. He testified as to the quality of refrigerated beef sent to the Army in the South last summer. It was all beef of the best quality, and was chilled and refrigerated in the usual way. He stated that the company furnished 137,931 pounds of beef at Jacksonville in the course of the war. No chemicals of any sort were used to preserve the beef, the company relying entirely on cold air to keep the meat in good condition. So far as he knew no complaint had been made.

Dr. D. O. Ayer, superintendent of the Bureau of Animal Industry at South Omaha, was called to testify to the inspection of animals. He said that there were two inspections—the ante-mortem and the post-mortem. After the post-mortem examination the inspector had nothing more to do with the meat. He did not think it would be possible for any condemned meat to pass into the house. He said condemned carcasses could hardly be taken from the vats, and, if this could be done, the meat would be too fifthy to be used as food. He had no knowledge of the use of chemicals for the preservation of beef. NO COMPLAINT FROM ENGLISH ARMY.

Superintendent Cameron stated that the meat

used principally for capning was the chucks and plates, and that the beef was not of an inferior grade. The company furnished the same quality of roast beef to the English Army last year and had had no complaints. Boiled beef in six-pound cans had been furnished to the English Army and Navy in India. This was the At 220 o'clock the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock same thing as the roast beef. The only difference was in the label. The Swift plant was visited next. The depart-

ment where hams are cured was thoroughly inspected. Dr. Christine, of Philadelphia, had testified that while here he saw liquid injected port on March 25 or 27 on the Columbian Line into the meat. Thomas Adams, foreman of the d partment, testified that the operation was one having reference to the curing of hams, and was not used in beef at any time. The liquid lobbyists of the gas companies. There was a long | irjected was saltpetre and water, and its only purpose was to cure the hams more quickly. An employe testified that he had shown Dr. Christine through on his visit here, and that

the operation witnessed by the Board was the same as that witnessed by the doctor. The Board then returned to Army Headquarters and heard the testimony of soldiers who had been through the campaign at Santiago Captain S. W. Dunning, of the 16th Infantry, said that on the transport from Tampa to San-

tiago canned roast beef was issued as part of the rations. He heard no complaints, but heard the men joking about the meat. After the ar-The hottest | rival at Santiago the men complained that they could not eat the meat and did not like it. They said the meat spoiled as soon as opened.

He was not prepared to say whether or not any sickness occurred by reason of the use of the canned beef. Complaints on refrigerated beef were that it was spoiled, and the quartermasters were looth to take it. His command General Alger and denies any relief whatever. was insufficiently rationed from July 3 until it left Cuba. The rations consisted of beef, hard bread, coffee and sugar, and when the beef was not used it left them short. Insufficient transportation caused part of this shortage. On the voyage back from Cuba, canned beef was not eaten at all by the troops. On the arrival at Montauk Point, reports were made on the books on orders issued by the Adjutant-General of the Army. The cans of beef he saw in Cuba had no labels on. They came from the box in that

BEEF SERVED ON WAY TO CUBA NOT GOOD.

Captain W. H. Bock, Acting Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri, said the canned beef used on the voyage to Cuba was a new ration to him. The men said the beef nauseated them. They mixed other things with it in an attempt to improve it. Some of the meat was soft and presented an unsightly appearance. The men wanted to exchange it for bacon, but could not do so because they were in advance of their supplies. The first supply of refrigerated beef was remarked upon favorably. Personally, he thought it fine. Later a quantity of it was found to be spoiled, which was attributed to the exposure. Because some of the meat was in a bad condition companies did not get their full rations. He said that he would not attribute the ill-health of the troops directly to the use of the beef. On the return voyage he had heard no complaints, but his men were not the kind that complained. From June 30 to July 13, there were times when his command received only a portion of their ration. This he attributed to the lack of transportation.

First Lieutenant issae irwin, of the 16th in-fantry, said that on the latter part of the voyage to Santiago some of his men complained that they could not eat the canned beef, because they were tired of it. After the landing in Cuba whenever they could do so the men traded their canned beef for bacon. A part of the time the meat appeared good when taken from the can but legical seasoning. Later it don the can canned beef for bacon. A part of the time the meat appeared good when taken from the can, as good an appearance, but he thought the troops used it all. He thought that the frigerator beef was most delicious at the forger of the can afterward it was received in bad conditions. troops used frigerator beef was most delicious at first, but afterward it was received in bad condition and had to be buried. His company only received two or three days' good rations of beef while on the island, and was insufficiently subsisted. Savegant Albert T. Kase, of the 16th Infanty. on the Island, and was insufficiently subseted. Sergeant Albert T. Kase, of the 16th Infantry, testified that the men abandoned the cannot meat as a ration on the voyage to Cuba. None attributed their sickness to the reof the men attributed their sickness to the use of this beef. From the time of landing until the refrigerator beef was issued the complaints continued, and the beef was not used if these

vas anything else to take its place

He had no reason to believe that any of the beef had been treated chemically.

Lieutenant Isaac Irwin, of the 16th In-

the leef because it was covered with green mould. About one-third of the beef was spoiled. Returning from Cuba the men refused to eat the canned beef at all. He was of the opinion that canned beef was unsuitable as a ration. Quartermaster-Sergeant John A. McGiffin, of the 16th Infantry, said the soldiers seemed to grow tired of the canned beef after leaving The complaints after reaching Cube

erator beef was good enough, but sometime when drawing rations he had refused to accept

attributed his sickness to eating the tainted

remained in Cuba.

This closed the work of the Board in this day, and this evening the party started for Kanas

NEW COLOMBIAN CONSUL-GENERAL

SENOR GUZMAN A WARM ADVOCATE OF THE PANAMA CANAL PROJECT.

more general the longer the troops

Edouard Espinosa Guzman, the newly appoint Consul-General of Colombia to this port, arrived here yesterday from Colon on the Panama steamship Advance. He, of course, is a warm advocaof the superiority of the Panama Canal route on the Nicaraguan.

"The complications which threaten the constru tion of a ship canal along the Nicaraguan route United States would only take hold of the Panama project, nearly half of which is already complete osta Rica and Nicaragua both claim jurisdiction along the San Juan River, and bitter disputs in sure to arise; while Colombia has undisputed an thority over the Panama route, and would willing ly grant any concessions desired by the Echtel States, with whom she is on the most friendly terms. Moreover, the practicability of the Nia

Climaco Calderon, has been promoted to be Colombian Minister at Washington. Sefor Guzman as a leader in the party which took charge of Colombian affairs after the last revolution. He was educed in England. He says affairs in his own ountry are tranquil at present, and the business utilook is promising.

THE CANAL INSPECTION TRIP.

As published in The Tribune yesterday, about Senators and Representatives have received invitations to inspect and compart the proposed routes of the Fanama and Nicaragua canala. These were issued by Sullivan & Cromwell, of No. & Wall-st., counsel for the Panama Canal Company, and it is proposed to have the party sail from this steamer Allianes, which will carry no other pas-

The first stop will be made at Mobile, to take on Southern members of Congress who would did it inconvenient to come to this city. The Allianca will then sail direct for Greytown, which will be reached about April 4. If all goes well. After looking over the ground there and noting what has

the party. DECISION AGAINST SECRETARY ALGER

HE WILL NOT RECOVER MONEY PAID FOR LAND IN KENTUCKY.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 16 (Special).-The case of Secretary Alger against the Anderson heirs has been decided by United States Circuit Judge Clark adversely to General Alger. Judge Clark reverse a decision previously made by himself, sets aside the adgment heretofore rendered, dismisses the bill of The suft was brought two years ago before Judge Clark in Nashville. General Alger sought to set

Clark in Nashville. General Alger sought to see a side the sale of a tract of land in Franklin County made to him by the Anderson heirs for \$153,000 on the ground that he had been imposed upon and defrauded in the sale. As a result of the original traction of the angle of the original traction of the sale and giving General Alger a judgment against the Anderson heirs for \$153,000 and interest.

Attorneys for the Anderson heirs field a petition of the angle of the Anderson heirs field a petition for hearing, which was granted by Judge Clark, and heave was also secured to reopen the case and take leave was also seemed to reopen the case and take additional proof. That was done, and the case as tried on the original record and now proof in Nativille last month before Judge Clark, who now decides against General Alger and in favor of the Anderson heirs.

IMPRISONED MINERS NOT REACHED. Leadville, Col., March 16.-It was hoped to-day to rescue Charles Reuss and Albert Frey, the pump men, who have been imprisoned in the Bonair miss six days, in consequence of the caving of the walk of the shaft, but the rescuing party was disappeet the shaft, but the rescuing party was disspected. A new shaft was sunk to a depth of 7 feet, and a drift was then run to the old shaft, but it was found to be clogged at that point with broken tipbers and débris. It is therefore necessary to sha the new shaft further, and the two men will remain prizoners under ground some time longer. They are well supplied with provisions and are not suffering much hardship.

NEGRO TROOPS LEAVE NEWPORT NEWS Newport News, Va., March 16 (Special),-The Illinois Volunteers (colored) started for Chicapt day. The landing of the troops from the traffic Sedgwick was without incident. The eight land ored rather attractive Cuban women who make enlisted men of the regiment at San Luis are because of considerable attention as they passed the lighter to the train. An immense creat at the troops land.

the lighter to the train. All more than the troops land.

The Washington Baseball Club, with Arthur Irvia in charge, arrived at Old Point this morning is loat, and at once made their headquarters aloat, and at once made their headquarters in the practice work will begin to-morrow morning on the Soldiers' Heme grounds. AFTER

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